The People's Korea

No. 63 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1962 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Songs and Dancing—Paeans to Happy Life!

— North Korean Working People Celebrate May Day —

PYONGYANG, May 1(KCNA)–The working people in North Korea enjoyed May Day to their hearts' content all day long.

The working people of factories and enterprises in Pyongyang who have scored great successes on the six heights this year had big parties in the parks on the Moranbong Hill, Daesungsan Hill and Yangkak Islet and in other recreation grounds in and on the outskirts of the city.

The merry songs of the hope-filled working people were in themselves paeans to the happy life our people are leading under the socialist system in the age of the Workers' Party.

Athletic meets of workers and their family members were also held in the Pyongyang Textile Combine, Pyongyang Precision Machine Factory and Samsin Colliery.

In the Moranbong Stadium, national sports games took place amid the enthusiastic acclamation of tens of thousands of spectators. An athletic meet of Pyongyang city working people, held in celebration of May Day in the East Pyongyang Stadium with the participation of about 2,000 champions, also drew capacity spectators.

Special repertories were presented in the Grand Theatre, Actors Theatre, Moranbong Theatre and Drama Theatre.

Pleasure-boats decorated with flowers sailed up and down the river, carrying the merry songs of the working people.

May Day celebrations reached the climax toward the evening.

Big soirees were held at the Kim Il Sung Square, Mao Tsu-tung Plaza, Youth Park and various other parts of the city.

The spacious Kim Il Sung Square was overflowing with scores of thousands of men and women workers and youth and students in their holiday rest.

Huge balloons bearing the streamers "Long live the Korean Workers' Party!" and "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" were floating high in the sky over the Square.

Group dancing took place at the square and colourful performances were given on makeshift stages in the city by professional artists and amateur art circle members, drawing warm applause and cheers of the spectators.

Foreign trade union delegates who came to attend our May Day celebrations were also seen among the holiday makers. Enjoying the holiday to their hearts' content, the working people appeared to be filled with the firm determination to make fresh exploits in their struggle for scaling the six heights this year.

Chief of Federation of Korean Trade Unions Arranges Banquet for His Counterparts

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on the evening of May Day arranged a banquet at Okryoo Hall in Pyongyang for foreign trade union delegations which had visited Korea in celebration of May Day. They were delegations of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Japan, Guinea, Mali, Argentine and so forth.

Also attending the banquet were representatives of social organizations, me of culture, arts and the press in the city.

Chinese Delegation Leaves Pyongyang For Home

PYONGYANG, May 3 (KCNA) –The Delegation of the CPR National People's Congress led by Peng Chen, which had paid a goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly left Pyongyang on May 3 for home by special train after completing the itinerary of its visit to Korea.

Party and Government leaders, leaders of social organizations and others saw off the delegation.

Pak Keum Chul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party said that the Korean working people were greatly inspired by the ardent words full of friendly sentiments the delegation left everywhere it visited, continuing:

We regard the friendship with the great Chinese people as a most precious thing that can not be exchanged with anything.

We wholeheartedly wish the valiant and industrious Chinese people more brilliant success in the socialist construction of the country under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Peng Chen, leader of the Chinese delegation, who had left Pyongyang for home, sent a telegram in the name of the delegation to Korean Government leaders, passing the border city of Shinuiju.

The telegram thanked them and the Korean people for warm welcome expressed during their sojourn in Korea. The telegram continued:

We wish the fraternal Korean people may attain new success under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Earlier on May 2, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly awarded Peng Chen the National Flag Degree 1.

Review of S. Korean Situation in April

Pak Chung Hi Military Fascist Regime's Crisis Deepens

Last April the South Korean people marked the second anniversary of the April Popular Uprising, which marked a turning point in the anti-American, national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

During the past two years, the main factors in the development of the uprising have continued to work and its effects developed and expanded still more. This found its expression in the acceleration of the collapse of the foundations of U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Directed by the U.S. imperialists to enervate the "spirit of the April Uprising," the Pak Chung Hi clique tried in vain to deceive the people, staging a farce by holding a "memorial service" to the victims of the bereaved families. Thus, they were shameless enough to pretend to be sympathizers with and even successors of the "spirit of the April Uprising."

Around April 19, the Pak Chung Hi clique, unsatisfied with the martial law which had been proclaimed for more than one year, threw emergency police cordons in various districts, to watch and suppress every move of the people.

In April, the fascist clique stepped up the suppression of the press. On April 19, they arrested the chief-editor and two reporters of the South Korean paper "Hankook Ilbo" and tried them in a "military court" only because they reported things as they were.

Immediately after this, they banned an inaugural meeting for an association of news reporters.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppet clique is bent on providing a happy hunting ground in South Korea for the Japanese militarists, their former masters. On April 25, a Japanese government "economic inspection group" visited South Korea to lay a firm foundation for Japan's re-invasion of Souh Korea. This shows that the complot of the Japanese militarists and the Pak Chung Hi clique is nearing a final stage where the latter's subjugation to the former will be further strengthened, and where a more favorable condition for the former's re-invasion of South Korea will be created. It goes without saying that the wirepullers of this despicable complot are the U.S. imperialists.

Furthermore, in April a number of war-like U.S. generals and Wall Street servants, including Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lemnitzer and U.S. Army Secretary Stahr, visited South Korea to encourage the country-selling acts of the Pak Chung Hi clique.

These war-mongers made their frantic efforts to strengthen war preparations and whip together Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique into a "NEATO" military alliance.

Deteriorating People's Living

Another main trend in the South Korean situation last April was the further aggravation of economic situation in general and of the people's living in particular.

According to a Donghwa Tongshin report of April 15, currency issue in South Korea increased by 45.5 per cent during about one year after last May when the military coup was staged.

During January-March period, prices rose by an average of 9.6 per cent. Especially, the price as of April 22 was 10.8 per cent higher than a month before.

The number of food-short peasants rapidly grew: Food-short households totalled 800,000-900,000 in the countryside and some 500,000 in urban areas. The number is estimated to rise next month to 1,900,000 or 40 per cent of the South Korean population.

To Struggle!

Needless to say, the South Korean people, who learned valuable lessons from their experience in the April 19 Uprising, are sure to rise up against the criminal intrigues by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi clique, and for improvement of their miserable life.

Struggles launched last April are different in characters from the past struggles staged after the military coup.

School strikes, sitdown strikes and demonstrations, which had not been reported for sometime after the coup owing to severe suppression by the enemy, were launched. And they are now becoming larger and larger in scale.

On April 16, some 18,000 South Korean employees at U.S. military bases and installations rose up against the intensifying plunder by U.S. imperialism and for a substantial raise in their wages.

The same day, 80 peasants at Ryongho-dong, Kangchun-myun, Kumreung County, North Kyongsang Province, launched a sitdown strike, opposing the unjustifiable "irrigation tax" imposed on them by the military "regime."

Meanwhile, students of Dongyang Medical College and Duksung Women's College launched a sitdown strike and staged a demonstration respectively, against the forcible closure of their colleges by the military fascists.

According to a recent semi-governmental broadcast of Japan, Seoul University students staged a demonstration to celebrate the second anniversary of the April 19 Uprising, in defiance of a special police cordon.

They demonstrated through the streets which saw the bloody uprising two years ago.

They shouted openly in front of the "President's official residence" that they were determined, as they had been two years ago when they overthrew the Syngman Rhee clique, to fight against dictatorship, injustice and foreign forces, and that their firm determination could never be repressed.

The foregoing facts prove that the South Korean people have never kneeled down before the enemy and that they are sure to overthrow the puppet military fascist regime by launching a powerful struggle in the near future.

Boundless Love and Devotion for Human Beings

—Woman Saves Seven Lives—

Here is one more paean dedicated to the proud life of our age, the age of the Workers' Party, in which new miracles are created and the lofty human spirit is daily efflorescing.

Pig tender Kim Jung Soon, 22, of the Pokoo Agricultural Cooperative in Heungsang County, South Hamgyung Province, recently saved the lives of seven girls by jumping into the water of an icebound river at the risk of her own life.

This lofty communist model of self-devotion for the life of human beings, set by a plain girl, has evoked great emotion among the Korean people.

On Apr. 28, Premier Kim Il Sung sent a message highly apprasing her laudable act.

Also highly evaluating her self-devotion and heroism, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK awarded her the title of Hero of the Republic.

It was on February 22, some time before the winter receded. That day seven pupils, all girls, of the primary school course of the Ryunpo Middle School in Heungsang County were on their way home from the school.

While they were taking a short cut over the ice on the river, the ice gave away at one place and all of them were plunged into the river which was about ten feet deep. Clinging to the fringe of the hole, they screamed for help. Each time they tried to climb up, holding on the tip of the ice, the ice broke away. The lives of the seven children were exposed to imminent danger. It was around the luncheon time and no one was to be seen either in the field or on the road.

At this critical juncture, Kim Jung Soon, a sub-team leader of the stock-breeding team of the Pokoo Agricultural Cooperative, came to the embankment looking for a suitable place to pasture cattle before long, and sighted this.

"How can I rescue those many girls?" She thought to herself. She knew well how deep the river was. She knew that one slip of her hand would carry her down the stream together with the girls and that once after they went under the ice, it would be impossible to come up on the surface again.

There was not time to waste. She jumped into the hole. She took the youngest and sank once. Then kicking the riverbed, she sprang up and held on to an ice tip. But it broke away only enlarging the hole and separating her farther from the little girls.

Meantime, her own body became stiff and her arms and legs got benumbed. Her dress stuck on her body and did not permit her free movement.

Then she thought to herself: "What precious flower buds of the country they are and what are bright future they have before them!

These children's lives must be saved at all costs. I am one but they are seven! One life cannot be compared with seven lives."

Determined thus, the girl fought with the water desperately to save the seven little lives. After half an hour battle she saved two lives only. The fight with the ice, water and cold continued.

What rang in her ears was one of the reminiscences of a participant in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle entitled "Comrades! Take this rifle!" which she bore deep in mind after she studied it.

She recollected the revolutionary fighter in the story who, after being shot by the enemy while crossing a stream, sank into the water only after handing his gun taken from the enemy at the risk of life to his comrades-in-arms.

Kim Jung Soon, 22, stands surrounded by girl pupils she rescued.

And how many times she had pledged herself to grow up into a fine daughter of the Party following the examples of these revolutionary fighters during the anti-Japanese partisan struggle!

She again fought against the swirling water. She finally managed to save the seven lives through an hour long death-defying struggle in the freezing water.

But her beautiful and meritorious deed was not known until the little ones talked about it.

As if nothing had happened, she returned to her animal sheds and continued her work. She did not tell even her mother about it.

What strength made this plain inconspicuous girl display such spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism?

The answer is given in her well-thumbed notebook on no less than 150 reminiscences of the participants in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

She never let a day pass without the study of the reminiscences.

"Live and work in the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans!" This has been a motto of her life and a guide to her action.

And this has been the source of her lofty revolutionary spirit of thinking others before herself and not sparing even her life for her comrades.

A lovely flower never boasts itself; it becomes known by its scent.

Asked by the youth league chairman of the cooperative why she had kept the matter to herself, Kim Jung Soon said: "Would you just stand by if you were placed in the same position? I believe everyone in our Republic would act the way I did. What I did cannot bear the remotest comparison with the lofty virtues displayed by the anti-Japanese partisans."

Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962

Height of 5 Million Tons of Grain

(1)

Last year the farmers in North Korea harvested a record crop of 4.83 million tons of grain.

This figure is double the best grain harvest during Japanese imperialist rule. Average grain consumption per farmer's household increased by 29 per cent over the previous year.

About 80 per cent of the total area of North Korea is covered with steep mountains and its acreage is limited.

Last year, the country was hit by an unusually long spell of drought continuing for 100 days and by heavy rain storms and floods.

If we take into account these unfavorable geographical and weather conditions, such a successful grain production is really a marvellous achievement.

This figure represented an increase of 1,027,000 tons over that of the previous year.

Such a sharp increase achieved in only one year in grain production is unprecedented and is an epochal event in the history of Korean agriculture.

(2)

Not elated with the last year's results, the people in North Korea, rose in the struggle to occupy the height of five million tons of grain this year, determined to fulfil the task of raising the level of grain production of 6 or 7 million tons in the final year of the plan.

Though the food problem has been basically solved in the northern half of the Republic thanks to the correct agrarian policy of the Party, the people's demand for food is daily growing, as the national economy develops rapidly and people's living standards are elevated day after day.

Therefore, only by producing more grain, we can meet the daily growing people's demand for food, develop all branches of agriculture, including stock-breeding, and supply enough materials for the food-processing industry, thereby ensuring an independent development of the country.

Furthermore, this will greatly encourage the South Korean compatriots now suffering under the military fascist rule of terror by U.S. imperialism and its puppets, and lay firm foundations for saving them after the unification of the country is accomplished.

Based on this actual demand of the revolution, the Korean Workers' Party has hammered out the militant task for occupying this year the height of 5 million tons of grain.

(3)

Then, what concrete policies is the Korean Workers' Party following to conquer the height of 5 million tons of grain.

Mechanization of Agriculture

Mechanization of farm work is one of the most important tasks the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government are now urged to accomplish.

In order to promote further mechanization of agriculture, the Party and the Government will newly construct 30 farm machine and tractor stations and provide various kinds of farm machines this year, including 5,000 tractors, 1,000 automobiles and 20,000 combines. As a result, the northern half of our country will possess 18,500 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. tractors) and over 1,700 autos by the end of this year, and the distribution of tractors will average 0.85 per 100 chungbo of farmland, surpassing the average distribution rate of tractors in advanced countries.

The levels of cargoing operations, transportation and all other farm works will be raised further than ever before, and greater progress made in the coordination of mechanization.

Irrigation System

Today, the people of the northern half of Korea have constructed tens of thousands of catchment basins in addition to 1,200 reservoirs, 7,800 irrigation ditches, 5,600 intake dams.

This year, irrigation works, forestry conservancy and river improvement works are being pushed more positively, on the basis of the results of the construction work already completed.

As a result, 17,000 chungbo of rice field will be put under cultivation by the end of this year, and the area of irrigated fields will be larger. And construction work on many embankments and breakwaters are being pushed vigorously on a nationwide scale, together with forestry conservancy and river improvement works.

Land Improvement and Nature-remoulding Work

This year, farmers in North Korea will improve 210,000 chungbo of farm land, concentrating their efforts on improvement of acidified land.

The Party and the Government have set the task to bring one million chungbo under cultivation during the coming ten years; 500,000 chungbo during the Seven-Year Plan period, and 100,000 chungbo this year.

For Increased Agricultural Production

The Party and Government are raising the slogan "Corn is the king of grains." This year, corn will be grown on over 1,000,000 chungbo of farm land.

On the basis of the principle "right plant in a right place," more potatoes will be planted in mountaineous areas and more sweet potatoes in the western coastal areas.

In order to ensure a maximum crop per chungbo, over 50 tons of manure will be used per chungbo. Measures will also be taken to remove weeds by chemical methods, to fertilize land, to use seeds of high quality and to introduce extensively advanced farm methods.

Efforts are being made to produce per chungbo over five tons of rice, more than four tons of corn in the plains and over 4.5 tons of rice and 2.5-3 tons of corn in mountaineous areas.

The Party and the Government, while concentrating their efforts on production of corn, are also taking a series of measures to increase livestock, grow more fruits and crops for industrial use and plant more mulberry trees.

All the cooperative members are energetically striving to occupy the height of five million tons of grain, participating in the movement for creating "100,000-ton counties," "50,000-ton counties," and "30,000-ton counties."

U.S. Imperialists' "Guerrilla Mopping-Up Exercise" Denounced

PYONGYANG, Apr.30 (KCNA) –Minjoo Chosun flays the "guerrilla mopping-up exercise" the U.S. imperialists started on April 28 in the western area of the military demarcation line. It is part of their premeditated intrigues to increase tension in South Korea and a scheme to unleash a new war against the Korean people, the paper says. The entire Korean people, the commentary remarks, are watching more vigilantly than ever the vicious military manoeuvers of U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

Pointing to the fact that the provocated military manoeuvers of U.S. imperialism are going on under the direct command of the Pentagon warmaniacs, the commentary recalls the mouthings of Stahr, when he came to South Korea, that particularly the guerrilla exercise should be further intensified in the area of the Far East and Asia.

The frantic military provocation of U.S. imperialism is connected with the fact that their colonial rule is on the point of total collapse in Asia, particularly in South Korea today, says the commentary, and goes on:

In the frantic "guerrilla mopping-up exercise" participated in by their occupation army, the U.S. imperialist aggressors seek to dampen the fighting spirit of the South Korean people and, furthermore, provoke another war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors had better know that their machination of this sort is senseless and will only drive them into a tighter corner.

With no frenzy can U.S. imperialism smother the anti-American, national salvation struggle of the Korean people and escape the final fiasco in South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop at once their reckless provocation manoeuvers and return to their den, taking with them all the lethal weapons, stresses the commentary.

S.Korea—Land of Accidents

South Korea, sea of confusion, has been turned into a living hell full of accidents. Since the military "coup," traffic accidents have reached the point where pedestrians and vehicle-riders "have to carry their own coffins with them."

In the one year of 1961 alone, 5,736 automobile and train accidents took place in South Korea, injuring or killing 8,298 inhabitants, reported South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin. This figure represents an increase of 348 per cent as against that in 1959, and, 410 per cent against 1957. It means that South Korea had a daily average of 23 injuries and deaths caused by traffic accidents.

Fires also break out in an unbroken chain in South Korea. Radio Seoul reported, quoting heavily doctored figures of the military regime, that last year 2,355 fires occurred in South Korea, 409 more than the previous year, injuring or killing 275 persons at least.

Cases of crimes such as theft, robbery and murder mirroring the U.S.-styled gangster "culture" and the American "way of life" are likewise rapidly growing.

Quoting the puppet police, Hapdong Tongshin said that in January this year, 19,762 crimes, twice as many as in the same period of last year, were reported in South Korea.

Such numerous crimes, 647 cases a day on an average, were committed mostly by gangsters who have sharply increased since the military "coup."

These give the lie to their ballyhoo about "wiping out corruption" and "construction of fresh society" played up by the Pak Chung Hi clique. Social confusion and corruption—these are the attributes of the South Korean social system itself. Unless the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial fascist terror rule are removed, such social chaos and disorder can never be eliminated from South Korea.

Korean Military Armistice Commission Meets

KAESONG, Apr. 28 (KCNA) The 151st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on April 28 at the proposal of the Korean side.

At the meeting, the Korean side strongly protested against the U.S. side for its criminal act of illegally bringing again to South Korea six naval vessels including four landing craft.

The gravity of the recent illegal introduction of naval vessels by the U.S. side, Major General Jang Jung Whan, senior member of the Korean side, pointed out, lies in the fact that it synchronized with the large-scale arms built-up by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, frantic reinforcement of the South Korean puppet army and their incessant hostile provocations against the Korean side on the ground, on the sea, and in the air. He denounced the recent reinforcement of the armed forces by the U.S. side in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Korean side as an open aggressive act and a grave provocation menacing peace in Korea.

The U.S. side has again grossly violated paragraph 13-D of the armistice agreement and its preamble providing for "ensuring the complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea" pending the final peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, by illegally shipping reinforcing naval vessels into South Korea to perpetrate hostile acts and provoke another war, Major General Jang Jung Whan stated.

The senior member of the Korean side strongly demanded the U.S. side ship out of Korea at once all the illegally introduced new type weapons and combat materials, including the naval vessels lately introduced and give assurance that it will not illegally reinforce again its armed force.

At the meeting the Korean side also sternly protested to the U.S. side against its premeditated provocative hostile acts of firing nearly 700 bullets into the Korean side with heavy machine-guns and other firing arms on nine occasions between April 6 and 16 in the demilitarized zone in volation of the preamble, paragraphs 6, 10, 12, 14, of the armistice agreement and agreements reached upon between the two sides.

At the same time the Korean side also protested to the U.S. side against its act of intruding a naval vessel into the sea 1.5 miles off the western coast of the Korean side at around 10: 26 minutes on April 25, 1962, in violation of paragraph 15 of the armistice agreement and demanded the U.S. side take practical measures for preventing the recurrence of such hostile acts.

Japan Steps Up Economic Infiltration Into South Korea

TOKYO Apr. 27–A news in Tokyo reported that a "Silk-Reeling Industry Inspection Group" led by Seki, President of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Unions of Japan would visit South Korea in the wake of the Japanese "Government Economic Inspection Team." The inspection group was invited by the South Korean silk-reeling mill owners.

Its mission was to inspect the development of sericulture and silk-reeling industry in South Korea, the report added.

This proves that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles who have already penetrated into the electric, iron, steel and other key industrial branches and trade of South Korea have now started to stretch their claws to the South Korean agriculture, too.

Earlier, in March, the national federation of agriculture cooperative unions of Japan sold roughly 2,500,000 mulberry seedlings to South Korea, the report said.

During their occupation of Korea in the past the Japanese imperialists raked in stupendous amount of profits by shipping out of our country every year nearly 8,000,000 suk of grain (one suk approximates 150 kgs.) and a large amount of cocoons, silk fabrics and other agricultural produce.

Pak Clique Can Never Kill People's Aspiration

A meeting in memory of the late Mr. Cho Yong Su.

TOKYO–A memorial meeting for the late Mr. Cho Yong Su, former president of Minjok Ilbo, a South Korean newspaper suppressed in South Korea, was held on the evening of April 30, at the Japan National Railroad Hall, in Tokyo.

Attending at the meeting were some 600 Korean and Japanese people, including a large number of noted Koreans and Japanese.

As reported earlier, Cho Yong Su was put to death by the Pak Chung Hi clique on the charge that he asserted in his paper that Korea should be unified by peaceful means.

Speaking at the meeting in memory of the victim, Won Shim Chang, a Korean affiliated with the Korean Residents' Union in Japan said:

"All of us here must concentrate our efforts on realizing as soon as possible peaceful unification of Korea, so that we can soluce the soul of the late Mr. Cho Yong Su."

Among the participants who read memorial addresses were also: Yuichi Kobayashi, Chairman of the Japan Congress of Journalists Kim Min Hua, President of the Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan, and Jotaro Kawakami, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

Further, a memorial telegram sent from the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union (in North Korea) was read, together with more than 100 telegrams from various circles throughout Japan.

At the meeting, Yuichi Kobayashi conferred the International Journalist Diploma of Honour for 1961, together with a prize of 500 dollars, on the late Mr. Cho Yong Su.

The meeting ended after each participant offered one after another a bunch of flowers before the portrait of the late Cho Yong Su.

Plight of a S.Korean Woman Diver

South Korean Daily Kookje Shinbo published in Pusan recently revealed the wretched plight of the women divers through a tragic story of one diver.

The miserable life of the heroine in the story, Li Chai Nyuh (69), is an epitome of the life of the tens of thousands of the South Korean women divers.

She was subjected to a life unworthy of human beings before Liberation under the rule of the Japanese imperialists. But her life was worsened following Liberation.

On account of abject poverty, she had to go out the sea only two days after her marriage.

Even she was many months gone with a child, she collected abalones in the sea to support her family. She gave birth to her first child right after she came home from the sea late in the night.

Her undergrown eldest son went out to the sea one day on a small fishing boat to ease his mother's hardships when he was 25. But he has not returned home since then.

Driven to despair by the loss of their son, her husband fell ill. But she could not afford any medicine for him. One night she returned home from the sea with sea-tangle only to find her husband dead.

Her life has become worse after Liberation. Under the occupation of U.S. imperialism the South Korean people have been subjected to a life like that in prison.

After she lost her husband and son she left the Cheju Island, her native place, and came to Pusan where she met Liberation. But Liberation brought her no better life.

Reporting about indescribably miserable life of Li Chai Nyuh under the rule of U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi military hooligans, the paper wrote:

The women divers in the city live in mud huts or tents. They dive into the sea water from six in the morning and return home late at night to eke out their livelihood. For all this, it is hard for their families to take porridge of bean curd residue or maize flour even.

For their hunger-stricken children crying for food most of the woman-divers go to the sea with empty stomach.

Although this woman managed to get a rented mud house at the foot of a hill in the city several months ago, she has been unable to pay the house rent so far.

She shivers in cold all day long. Her shabby clothes robbed of at the seashore. Sometimes hooligans take away from her abalone and sea-cucumber on her way home.

All the year round the South Korean woman-divers must be out in the sea from cockcrow till night to keep body and soul together.

"It is a shame to go begging. After all, sea-diving is my only trade. We are called human being only because we wear human skin. But our food is worse than that for the dogs of the rich," the old woman sighed.

Street Venders Oppose Against Junta

SEOUL, Chungnam Ilbo–More than 300 forcibly evicted street venders in Ryusoo, South Cholla Province, South Korea, recently demanded the military regime restore their business.

The South Korean junta forcibly evicted them in December last, on the pretext of "spoiling the beauty of the city."

Korean Revolution Museum

—Valuable Exhibits Showing National Liberation Struggle on Display— (5)

The Pyongyang citizens give wholehearted welcome to Marshal Kim Il Sung, who returned to his native country, after Liberation.

(Continued)

There are in the room also exhibits showing the indomitable spirit of anti-Japanese partisans; pictures, sculptures and relics on their painstaking 4.88 mile march from Mung-jang sien to the Chang-pai partisan base. The partisans fought more than ten battles in the teeth of snowstorm and biting cold, 20°C below zero. It took as long as 100 days for them to arrive at their destination.

Visitors are attracted to a sculpture depicting a partisan carrying on his back an injured comrade with enemy soldiers pursuing from behind; materials illustrating comradely love among partisans.

In a show-case is preserved a hand-made saw (a tin spread out and toothed). This hand-made saw was used to amputate one's frost-bitten leg. Such a thing is possible only for a man who has the burning spirit to contribute even the last drop of his blood to the cause of revolution.

Beside this "tin saw" is carefully preserved two small bundles of woman's hair: A woman soldier of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army sent them to her mother together with the following letter.

"..... My dear mother who gave birth to me and brought up me! I am now working as a member of the revolutionary ranks. I hope you will be glad to hear it.

"To share with you this glory, I am sending my hair to you. As I am devoting myself to the Revolution, I am afraid I'll be unable to see you for a long time. So please keep this hair as a keepsake.

"Even if I am killed and cannot serve you, you must survive the sorrow to enjoy a wonderful and happy life to come."

Visitors are moved to tears by these lines showing love for her folks and solemn allegiance to the revolution.

Next, visitors come before materials on the Moosan Battle of May, 1939. In this battle, partisans attacked from behind the Japanese aggressors who had already made armed inroads into the Soviet Union through Nomonhan. This battle dealt a serious blow to the enemy. Not only that. The battle encouraged popular movements in the homeland, where such movements had been in a state of stagnation after savage raids by Japanese imperialism on revolutionary organizations.

In this room are also displayed documents on the Da-sha-huh and Han-tsung-kou operations which were conducted to help the Soviet Union defend itself against the enemy's attack. In the 15th room are documents on the Shao-hulubaling Conference in Dong-hua sien, August 10, 1940. The Conference discussed the question of making preparations for any emergency that might occur at any moment in the rapidly changing international situation.

There are also documents on the revolutionary activities of small groups of political workers, who smuggled themselves through the rigorous police cordon deep into the fatherland in order to feel out the inside affairs of the enemy and to carry the conviction of victory to the people.

It was extremely difficult in those days for revolutionaries to smuggle themeselves into the fatherland to conduct political activities and to organize the masses in factories and villages.

Visitors' attention is focussed on an oil-painting depicting partisans absorbed in the study of Marxism-Leninism in the difficult days of their struggle. Under the picture are shown books and notebooks used by anti-Japanese fighters.

Visitors realize anew that partisans' firm belief in Marxism-Leninism was formed through their persistent study.

On August 8, 1945, the Soviet Union proclaimed war on Japan in order to smash the Japanese aggressive forces. Some officers and soldiers of the People's Revolutionary Army joined the Soviet Army's operations against Japan. On August 15, 1945, Japanese imperialism was forced to surrender unconditionally to the allied forces.

After 15 years of bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, organized and developed by the Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, returned triumphantly to the fatherland.

The return of Marshal Kim Il Sung, who headed the anti-Japanese struggle for national salvation through the long and staunch struggle against the Japanese aggressors, brought to the Korean people new hopes for a bright future.

☆ ☆ ☆

Visitors, who have learned systematically the history of anti-Japanese armed struggle, are convinced anew that but for the bloody struggle by the anti-Japanese fighters headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung they would not be enjoying their present happy life.

Once out of the Museum, they see factories, schools, workers, technicians,.....all advancing toward Socialism and Communism.

Visitors renew their determination to devote all their energies to socialist construction, faithfully upholding the teachings of the Party and their leader.

(The End)

The Japanese imperialists were defeated, leaving various weapons and ammunition behind.

Escaping from the watchful eyes of the enemy, soldiers of the KoreanPeople's Revolutionary Army carry food to their comrades, climbing steep cliffs.

S.Korean Puppets' Economic "Theories" Serving U.S. Imperialism (1)

Minjoo Chosun printed on April 1 an article by economist Ryoo Keun Dai entitled "Reactionary Nature of the Bourgeois Economic 'Theories' in South Korea Serving the U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Predatory Policy."

The author analyzes the reactionary nature of the economic "theories" put up by the U.S. imperialists in different stages from the day of Liberation of Korea up to the present to achieve their aggressive aim.

Recalling Lenin's verdict that the bourgeois "theories" in the era of imperialism not only become decayed and degenerated and saturated with fraudulence and deception but also grow more wild in step with the weakening of the political and economic foundation of capitalism, the author says that this finds vivid expression in the economic "theory" now spread by U.S. imperialism.

He deals on major economic "theories" cooked up by U.S. imperialism during the post-war period and gives detailed accounts of their key points and peculiarities.

The article continues:

The policy of plunder the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have stepped up in South Korea since the Armistice and the shaking of the colonial rule to the very foundation resulting from this policy made U.S. imperialism disseminate more decadent and shameless economic "theories."

The cunning U.S. imperialists ascribe the economic chaos and the dire poverty of the people in South Korea to the economic backwardness, natural conditions, low standard of people's consciousness and the "corruption and incompetence" of the puppet government which fails to use the "aid" effectively. What they are after in this is to keep the wrath of the South Korean people from bursting forth and dampen their powerful resistance and, furthermore, create expectancy and illusion about the United States.

The main, formal characteristics of the reactionary economic "theories," as can be seen in "Malthusianism," "Theory on developing under-developed countries" and "Theory on eco-economic growth," which the U.S. imperialists have spread in South Korea since the armistice, are, firstly, the trend of subjective idealism and more pronounced metaphysical and scholastic veins, and, secondly, the switch-over from the framework of the economics to idealistic psychology and benighted religious preaching.

Malthusianism claims that the "explosive population pressure" resulting from the "astounding growth rate of population" and the "limit in the food resources" coming from the "productive limit of land," the "shortage of arable land" are inevitable in South Korea.

The reactionary aim U.S. imperialism and its stooges are seeking in "Malthusianism" lies in covering up with non-existent "over-population" the root cause of all the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people and the political, economic and social catastrophe in South Korea and in maintaining their colonial system.

Under the excuse of "coping with over-population" they seek to legalize the conversion of South Korea into a U.S. military base and justify the U.S. imperialists' war policy and, furthermore, the criminal "family plan," that is, forcible "birth control," and the plot of emigration which means slave dealing.

This is an aggressive "theory" intended to shackle the South Korean people forever to the colonial yoke and a fascist "theory" for destroying the Korean people on a greater scale.

Then the writer lays bare the humbuggery of the "theory on developing under-developed countries," the typical new economic "theory" voicing the "new colonial policy" of U.S. imperialism after the war.

The article brings to light the reactionary content of the "Theory on developing under-developed countries," pointing out that the U.S. imperialists describe it as "truth" and claim that there is something like "scientific authority" in it

The main idea of the "theory on developing under-developed countries" boils down to the assertion that all the "under-developed countries" are destined to be subjugated and exploited by the "advanced countries."

(To be Continued)

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
President and Publisher: Kim Min Hua
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea